

Before the

Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

)
In the Matter of)
MM Docket No. 99-25)
)
Creation of a Low)
)
RM-9208)
Power Radio Service)
RM-9242)
)
)

BROADCAST SERVICES OF MONROE LOUISIANA
FILED ON BEHALF OF ITSELF AND THE BELOW LISTED MICRO-
BROADCASTERS, CONCERNED ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS

SUMMARY:

The promise of a new LPFM service is that of:

- Local programming designed for local communities,
- Diverse and alternative voices and viewpoints,
- Service to currently unserved communities.

Two Guiding Principles:

Therefore, we propose that all decisions related to LPFM be measured by two guiding principles:

1. Encourage use of LPFM by those who have an urgent desire to communicate above all else-- whether that be communication of information, ideas, art, or culture. Discourage those who wish to use LPFM as a means of making money.

2. Encourage maximum diversity of voices and viewpoints.

Wherever a decision needs to be made regarding implementation of LPFM these two principles should be applied.

We Support a Complete Amnesty for Microradio Pioneers

We Support Allocation of New Spectrum for LPFM

We support the establishment of a 1000 Watt LPFM service. We support the establishment of a 100 Watt LPFM service. We support the establishment of a 10 Watt LPFM service. We

believe the services should
have the following features:

1. Commercial and Non-Commercial,
2. License/Registration Non-Transferable,
3. Primary status, modified to allow more liberal receipt of interference,
4. Local programming requirements,
5. Operator requirements:
 - a. One to an operator (local and national),
 - b. Local residency requirement,
 - c. No operation by those with full-power radio license (local and national)
 - d. No operation by those with full- or low-power TV license (local and national)
 - e. No operation by those with ownership interest in other mass media such as telephone company, cable TV company, satellite broadcaster, daily newspaper, etc.

We urge the Commission to adopt a 1,000 watt, a 100 watt and a 10 watt LPFM service. We urge an application, regulatory, and renewal system based largely in voluntary local self-regulation.

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STATEMENT OF INTEREST

The BROADCAST SERVICES OF MONROE LOUISIANA on behalf of itself and the undersigned organizations and individuals, submits this response to the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Notice of Proposed Rulemaking..

The BROADCAST SERVICES OF MONROE LOUISIANA was founded in 1999 on the proposition that human rights are more important than property rights. Throughout its existence it has worked with progressive human rights organizations and individuals to make sure that they have access to the legal system and that it serves rather than impedes their efforts.

INTRODUCTION:

The BROADCAST SERVICES OF MONROE LOUISIANA is very pleased that the FCC has initiated this rulemaking to establish a new low power FM (LPFM) radio service. We wholly support, in principle, the establishment of such a service. However, we are deeply concerned that certain elements of the proposal will lead to an LPFM service that does not succeed in addressing the primary needs that led to this rulemaking and may, in fact, simply replicate in miniature the current failures of full-power radio service.

The promise of a new LPFM service is that of:

- Local programming designed for local communities,
- Diverse and alternative voices and viewpoints,
- Service to currently unserved communities.

Current full-power radio has fallen victim to massive consolidation of ownership in a few hands, safe, bland, and homogenized programming designed for the lowest common denominator; and an abandonment of relevant local programming.

Since the advent of radio "broadcasting" in the 1920=92s, what was once a quite open marketplace of ideas and culture has slowly shrunk into a cramped and restricted corporate model. This corporate model has so

pervaded our current consciousness that many are unable to see beyond it, to imagine an alternative form

of radio broadcast communication. Yet it is really the corporate model that is bizarrely illogical, for it utilizes one of our main communications mediums not to communicate, but simply to amass audiences and sell them. Can anyone truly say that most current full-power commercial broadcasters are driven by an urgent desire to communicate? To communicate ideas, information, or artistic and cultural expression? Rather, they are simply driven by a desire to make money by selling audiences to advertisers. They might

as well be selling shoes or tires or paper towels-- its just a product to them, the content is interchangeable and basically unimportant.

The FCC has gone a good part of the way in envisioning a new type of radio service, an entirely new model. But we urge the FCC to go even further. It appears that a variety

of goals and motivations underlie the FCC=92s current proposal. Some of those goals appear contradictory to us. As such, there is no coherent and cohesive theory that consistently underlies the FCC=92s proposal. We fear that the contradictions may eventually unravel the entire fabric of this new service and vitiate its

dynamic ability to bring fresh, new, vibrant voices to American communities. Without a clear, consistent vision of what this new service should be, we believe there is a great risk that ten years down the road

the small loopholes will have grown to freeways, and the same forces that have so enervated the creative spirit of current radio will dominate in LPFM.

Two Guiding Principles:

Therefore, we propose that all decisions related to LPFM be measured by two guiding principles:

1. Encourage use of LPFM by those who have an urgent desire to communicate above all else-- whether that be communication of information, ideas, art, or culture. Discourage those who wish to use LPFM as only a means of making money.

2. Encourage maximum diversity of voices and viewpoints.

Wherever a decision needs to be made regarding implementation of LPFM these two principles should be applied. [1]

We also note that application of Principle 1 is likely to significantly lessen the administrative problems that vex the FCC in this proceeding. If the new LPFM service is designed so that profitmaking is not the sole

reason for any given stations' existence, then we predict that the number of applicants will be greatly diminished. In addition, those who do apply will not be likely to invest

great sums of money in attorneys and engineers to complicate and lengthen the process. Finally, those who are interested in applying will

more likely be amenable to negotiated solutions, such as time-sharing, where there are conflicts.

We intend to refer to these two principles throughout our comments. We hope that the FCC will see the wisdom of applying such a coherent theory throughout.

AMNESTY FOR MICRORADIO PIONEERS

Prior to beginning our detailed analysis of the FCC=92s LPFM proposal, we must address an issue of overriding moral importance-- that of amnesty for those who have steadfastly and bravely brought us to this point by consistently asserting their constitutional rights to free speech.

When Mbanna Kantako opened the modern microbroadcasting era in 1989 by transmitting local news and information to the mostly African-American residents of his housing project in Springfield, Illinois the FCC

could have responded by recognizing that a serious need was being addressed and asking how it could help to further Kantako=92s desire to support his community. After all, the FCC is supposed to work in the

public=92s interest, is it not, rather than in the interests of entrenched

broadcasting monopolists? Yet the

FCC=92s reaction then, and for many years following, was simply to try to shut down such operations by

whatever legal means possible. Had the FCC enforcement staff succeeded, we would not now be at this juncture.

The FCC initially dealt with Kantako as it had over the years with many unlicensed "pirate" broadcasters-- assuming that an intimidating show of legal force would end the problem.

But Kantako was the first of a new breed of unlicensed broadcaster. He was not a scampy, overenthusiastic teenager who wanted to play DJ, [2] but a concerned citizen and community activist who desperately wanted to do something for his community and was intensely frustrated by the complete neglect of the establishment media. He was not going to back down-- he had been told that broadcasting was supposed to operate in the public=92s interest, not solely to feed the greed of Mel Karmazin, Michael Eisner, Rupert Murdoch and a hoard of other corporate vultures who had clamped their mouths onto this "public" resource.

The story since then is well-known to the FCC. Rather than deter Mr. Kantako, the FCC=92s repressive posture spawned a movement. A thousand transmitters bloomed in communities throughout the U.S. due to the overwhelming public need for a new kind of broadcasting and the courage of these pioneers. These unlicensed "microbroadcasters" were not criminals. They were not seeking

to defraud the public, they were seeking to inform the public. They were not seeking to enrich themselves, just to enrich their communities. They had no criminal intent, motive, or purpose. Their purpose was to address clearly felt community needs that had been neglected and abandoned by both the FCC and the licensed broadcasters.

The FCC does not have clean hands in this matter.

The urgent need for an LPFM service stems from the FCC=92s absurd notion that a government-created monopoly should be regulated solely by "market forces". The FCC=92s deregulation of radio in the 1980s eliminated community ascertainment requirements, local programming and news and public affairs requirements, and commercial limits. More importantly, by making license

renewal nearly automatic, the FCC effectively insulated broadcasters from any community input or influence. The ability of local citizens and community organizations to enter into a significant negotiating posture with local broadcasters in order

to raise and address their concerns was eliminated. Broadcasters now need answer only to their absentee corporate masters.

It was also the FCC's enchantment with corporate visions of empire building that created the problem. The FCC long ago abandoned any vision of building and nurturing small, community oriented radio stations that were closely and keenly involved with their audience. Rather the FCC and entrenched corporate broadcasters continually pushed for higher power stations and multiple ownership both locally and nationally. No more mom and pops who lived and worked in the community. Stations are owned by large, faceless, distant corporations who pipe in canned music via satellite and wire out their cash receipts to national banking centers. The FCC had completely lost the vision of radio as a means of truly communicating ideas and information among people and now saw it as simply a problem in engineering efficiency and cash flow production. The hollow men had triumphed.

As with any form of neglect and repression, there is a backlash. Short of open revolt, that backlash often takes the form of civil disobedience. Civil disobedience harms no one, it is nonviolent, it is not criminal, it is profoundly moral. Civil disobedience comes when people simply refuse to be bullied any further and assert the basic rights which are theirs, though they may have to assert them in the face of governmental force and repression. In the course of American history, those who engage in civil disobedience have nearly always been judged by history as morally justified. The government that had asserted its repressive force is nearly always condemned.

In 1954, Rosa Parks, despite legal prohibition, sat in a seat at the front of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Others sat at lunch counters, used drinking fountains, and entered public places and facilities that they were legally barred from utilizing. Would it not be odd, would it not indeed be perverse, if ultimately all African-Americans were given their basic right to sit anywhere in the bus they pleased, except for Rosa Parks? What would we think of the court or government that would say that she, and she alone, should forever be banished to the back of the bus because it was she, and she alone, who dared to confront the

authority of the government and to assert and win basic rights and basic dignity for all people? Such a result would be immoral, Kafkaesque, and laughable. Would you Chairman Kennard, Commissioner Ness, Commissioner Powell, Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth, Commissioner Tristani

wish to be recorded in history as the ones who kept Rosa Parks sitting in the back of the bus due to alleged "character" issues? We urge you to think carefully about this decision. There are times to break free of the mind-numbing procedures and forms and language of bureaucracy. This is one of them. A

stunted, bureaucratic retreat to the Commission's definition of "character qualifications" would ill-serve this proceeding and this nation. The pioneers who steadfastly brought us to this point have more than enough character to qualify as licensees. In fact, in our eyes, they should be given a licensing preference to reward them for their unselfish civic-mindedness in the face of massive forces of opposition and even ridicule. The FCC must admit that this proceeding is occurring not out of the goodness of the government's heart, but solely because the unlicensed microbroadcasters have refused to back down, have

refused to be silenced by unjust and unconstitutional regulations. Had they done what the FCC wanted, and turned off their transmitters upon receiving a warning letter, this proceeding would not exist.

We respectfully ask that the FCC act boldly, wipe the slate clean, grant an unconditional amnesty to all

unlicensed microbroadcasters and start afresh. The pioneers of microradio must be given the opportunity to be "LPFM" broadcasters. Any other result would be immoral.

I. New Spectrum Allocation

The Commission states that it will not consider allocation of new spectrum for LPFM in this rulemaking. [3] We can understand the Commission's reluctance to bite off too large a chunk at one time. Yet the Commission concedes throughout the NPRM that a very limited number of channels will be available for LPFM, especially in urban areas. That remains true even if second and third adjacency protections are dropped, LPFM is assigned a secondary status, spectral emission masks are required, transmission bandwidth is limited, and LPFM stations are allowed to receive greater

interference than normal. While all of these strategies may increase somewhat the number of LPFM channels available, it will still be severely limited, especially in population centers.

Therefore, we strongly urge that the FCC initiate a separate additional rulemaking, to follow on this one, to consider allocating additional spectrum to LPFM. We believe that the need and demand are great. While we

do not want to dwell on this issue at too much length here, but instead look forward to a future rulemaking, we wish to make a few specific points on this topic.

Delay May Be Fatal: There is great competition for spectrum. Spectrum that may be feasibly available for

LPFM now may be irrevocably assigned to some other use in the near future. It is urgent that a rulemaking be initiated now before additional opportunities are lost.

A number of areas of the spectrum may currently have potential for LPFM use. VHF-TV channel 6 is not currently used in many areas of the country. Additional Channel 6 space may open up as television converts to digital. We believe that at least some of that Channel 6 space just below the current FM band, might reasonably be opened up to LPFM use. [4] In addition, we have been

told that other areas of the spectrum, such as 2300-2305 MHz, 139-140.4 MHz, and 141.5-143 MHz might be available and suitable for an LPFM service.

Now Is a Good Time to Introduce New Receivers: Significant changes are happening in radio broadcasting that will impel many listeners to purchase new receivers. Direct broadcasting of radio via satellite has already begun. Digital terrestrial broadcasting is being proposed for the near future. Modern radio receivers are far superior to those of a few years ago. As such, many consumers may be acquiring new radio receivers during the next few years. If a new portion of spectrum is to be assigned to LPFM, the sooner it is determined and can be added to new radio receivers, the better.

Listeners Who are Already Introduced to LPFM May Be More Likely to Purchase New Radio Receivers: Once an LPFM service is introduced in the current FM band, listeners will be more likely to purchase new

radio receivers when they learn that the band is being expanded to accommodate further LPFMs. For example, imagine that a channel in a congested urban area is being time-shared by 3 or 4 licensees. If new spectrum opens up and some of the licensees migrate to the new spectrum, it is likely that many of their listeners will acquire new radio receivers in order to continue listening to them. The sale of new receivers will get a sort of "jump start".

II. Non-Commercial Service

A. Entirely Non-Commercial Service is NOT In the Public Interest.

In these Comments we argue extensively for the need to make LPFM both a commercial and non-commercial service. In sum, the majority of current full-power radio broadcasting has been given over to commercial service and it has resulted in programming that flows inevitably from commercial imperatives. Even most current non-commercial full power radio is really a form of commercial radio; the average listener cannot distinguish the difference between a "commercial" and an "underwriting acknowledgment". And "underwritten" non-commercial radio has suffered the same effect that commercial support has on commercial radio-- a drift toward blander, toned down, and less local programming. Both advertising and "underwriting" put one in the business of selling audiences to advertisers, and quantity ratings become much more important than quality programming. However, we recognize also that any service, both LPFM and full power, must have the potential to fully support itself financially.

A new LPFM service is an opportunity to counterbalance the "quantity over quality" imperative of current

full-power radio service. It is an opportunity to allow those to communicate who have a burning need and

desire to communicate, not to amass audiences for sale. It is the prime example of Principal 1, above.

Non-commercial service will only attract those who truly wish to provide a service to their community. Commercial service will attract those who wish to provide a service to their community and may also lack

massive amounts of cash with which to finance a totally non-commercial service. LPFM is an opportunity for an entirely different model of local, community based radio service not based on a purely profitable

motive.

Additionally, a non-commercial LPFM service avoids the situation associated with the "highest bidder" auction requirement for commercial licensing in the 1997 Budget Act. Licensing LPFM only to the wealthy would completely defeat the entire purpose of LPFM, which is to bring diverse, local voices onto the air, most of whom are currently priced out.

We know that many of the current commercial microbroadcasters wish only to sell limited amounts of advertising to small local businesses in order to pay their minimal operating expenses. Once commercial LPFM is legalized and opened up, it will attract many of these smaller, local businesses who have been long since left behind by the larger commercial broadcasters who are far

less high-minded. There will be a practical way to allow them to have their messages broadcast in the same manner as the messages from larger, better financed businesses.

The Commission appears to believe that there are two reasons why commercial service should be allowed: First, that stations will not be able to survive financially without commercials and, secondly, that commercial operation is the only way to allow small, local businesses some access to radio exposure. [5]

We believe that both of these assumptions is true. [6]

First, a number of currently operating full power stations have existed for a long period of time without either advertising or "underwriting". The primary example of these is the five Pacifica stations. [7]

KPFA

(Berkeley, CA) has been on the air since 1949 without ads or underwriting, and the others have been on the air for over 20 years. Most of the Pacifica stations now have annual budgets of well over one

million
dollars. These stations raise their funds primarily through direct
listener support. This includes
listener
subscriptions, donations, grants, attendance at various community events

sponsored by the station,
purchase of tapes, and purchase of station promotional items such as
cups and T-shirts. The Pacifica
stations represent a different model of financing for radio stations--
one where the station is directly

responsible to its audience and in direct contact with them at all
times. It is not necessary for such
stations
to exist in poverty; in fact there is no reason why a station that is
responsive to its audience cannot
raise
significant funds from various forms of listener support and other
innovative funding mechanisms.

B. Non-Commercial Form of Organization

Current FCC rules regarding applicants for non-commercial stations
require that the applicant be a
non-profit "organization". Yet, apparently, it is Commission practice to

only grant licenses to
non-profit
"corporations". The Commission, apparently, will not grant a license to
a non-profit unincorporated
association.

Whatever reasoning and merits for such a policy for full-power stations,

we believe it is not
appropriate
for LPFM stations. The very idea of such stations is that they be run
simply and inexpensively by small
community organizations with severely limited budgets. To require formal

non-profit incorporation is a
hurdle that will severely burden many potential LPFM licensees. We note
that in a number of states, such

as California, non-profit incorporation is not a simple or inexpensive
process.

In addition, we note that commercial applicants labor under no such
burden. Commercial applicants may
be individuals, partnerships, or any other recognized form of
organization. Incorporation is not
required.

Therefore, we propose that an unincorporated association be eligible for
a non-commercial low power

license upon a showing that it has adopted by-laws or some other adequate form of organization stating who the responsible parties will be and requiring the association to operate, under applicable local law, on a non-profit basis.

C. Limitations on Any Commercial Operation

We firmly believe in commercial operation of LPFM stations and believe that commercial operation will not undermine the basic rationale for LPFM. Therefore, if the FCC should proceed to adopt commercial operation, we strongly suggest the following as a means to preserve the unique nature of local, community based radio.

1. LPFM Licenses Are Non-Transferable: LPFM licenses should not be transferable. If a licensee ceases operations, the spectrum being used should simply be vacated and become available for other applicants.
[7]

A speculator is not interested in serving the community, in slowly building institutions over time, in getting to know the heart of the community. A speculator wants to hype a property's value quickly, take a profit, and get out. Speculation will kill LPFM, especially if commercial LPFM with easy license transferability is allowed. We refer again to Principal 1, above. All efforts should be made to encourage those who have an

urgent desire to communicate, and to discourage those who only want to make a profit.

2. 20% Reservation for Non-Commercial: In the current FM band, about 20%

of the band is reserved for non-commercial. Most of these allocations, and then some, have been "swallowed up" by religious broadcasters who, although providing a much needed spiritual service, have begun to apply for ANY POSSIBLE frequency simply as a means of hawking for more and even MORE "donations" with which to search out and apply for more frequencies with which to hawk more and more "donations" with which to... As you can see, this has led to, what we feel is, the single greatest ABUSE of broadcast regulations:
The "Satellator", or translators programmed via satellite simply as a means of extending a primary stations'

coverage and generating more revenue. Therefore, we favor reserving 20% of the band for non-commercial use.

3. Limitations on Business Interests: The FCC should not allow local businesses to be operators of LPFM stations where the local business intends to use the station primarily to promote its own business. We fear that the FCC will be flooded with applications from fast food operations, movie theaters, record stores,

etc., whose primary purpose in operating a LPFM is to promote their business to the local neighborhood. Limitations on such operations should be put in place. [9]

III. Primary vs. Secondary Status:

A. Modified Primary Status: We consider it completely unacceptable for the new LPFM service to have secondary status. In particular, we find it reprehensible that a full-power station would be able to "bump" off a community based LPFM station just because it wants to increase its power or relocate its transmitter. This is a complete violation of Principal 2, stated above, to encourage maximum diversity of voices and viewpoints. It assumes that big, commercial stations somehow have greater priority or value than small community stations which have less transmitter output, but give voice to many more people-- people who truly want to communicate.

It=92s as if the traffic rules always gave the right-of-way to large tractor trailers carrying Velveeta over small compact cars carrying people. An approach based simply on "bigger is better" is excessively simplistic. The First Amendment does not give greater status to the louder, richer, or more powerful speaker. It values all speech equally. We see no reason why a slight alteration in the transmission pattern of a full-power commercial station should be allowed to wipe out an entire community=92s voice. Efficiency is not an element of the First Amendment, while diversity is one of its core elements.

We do not see any reason why the issue need be framed in the polarized dichotomy of "primary" versus "secondary" status. Rather, we suggest that the Commission analyze each element involved separately and determine how each is to be applied.

In particular, we would find it reasonable that LPFM stations be allowed

to receive greater interference

than they otherwise would under "primary" status. Such a position would allow for a much larger number of LPFM stations and, we believe, the trade-offs would be slight. A small amount of interference at the edges of one=92s broadcast radius is a small price to pay for station stability and the basic ability to broadcast at all.

B. Class D Stations: We note that there are a number of currently operational Class D stations which were "grandfathered" in prior to the 1978 elimination of Class D. These stations have generally been providing a valuable local, community-based radio service for many years. This rulemaking should in no way endanger the status or existence of those stations. We believe that currently operating Class D stations should receive a status at least equal to the status of the new LPFM service. In addition, new applications for

LPFM service should not be allowed to displace an existing Class D station.

IV. Status of Repeaters:

Distant Signals: Low Power FM stations should have a higher status than repeaters or translators which simply rebroadcast a non-local station, including currently existing facilities. This is in accord with our Principal 2, above, to create greater diversity of voices and viewpoints. This is especially in the public interest where the choice is between a locally owned, operated and programmed service versus one which simply repeats a distant signal.

Local Signals: Currently existing translators or repeaters which fill in or contiguously extend a local signal should be "grandfathered" in and not subject to challenge by new applicants. However, for future applications, LPFM applicants who originate at least 75% local programming should have priority over translators and signal repeaters. We believe that this represents a fair compromise and a reasonable application of our Principal 2, above.

V. 1000 Watt LPFM Service:

We support the establishment of a 1000 Watt LPFM service, with the

reservations expressed elsewhere in these comments. In particular, we believe the service should have the following features:

1. Commercial and non-commercial,
2. License/Registration non-transferable,
3. Primary status, modified to allow more liberal receipt of interference,
4. Local programming requirements,
5. Operator requirements:
 - a. Five to an operator (local and national),
 - b. Local residency requirement,
 - c. No operation by those with full-power radio license (local and national)
 - d. No operation by those with full- or low-power TV license (local and national)
 - e. No operation by those with ownership interest in other mass media such as telephone company, cable TV company, satellite broadcaster, newspaper, etc.

VI. 100 Watt LPFM Service:

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 - c. No operation by those with full-power radio license (local and national)
 - d. No operation by those with full- or low-power TV license (local and national)
 - e. No operation by those with ownership interest in other mass media such as telephone company, cable TV company, satellite broadcaster, newspaper, etc.

We see no particular reason why there should be a lower limit of 50 watts on LPFM stations. We think

each LPFM station should determine what its optimal power should be. Why force a station to operate at 50 watts when it might be quite happy operating at 20 watts, thereby freeing up additional spectrum for other potential users?

Possibly the Commission sees operation at less than a certain power level as being an inefficient use of

spectrum. However, we view it as quite the contrary for the following reason. Later in this comment we will discuss registration/licensing in greater detail. However, in general, we urge the Commission to consider a registration/licensing system which allows for a great deal of flexibility for local agreements to maximize the use of this scarce resource. Through local agreements stations can negotiate time-sharing, adjustments in power, adjustments in transmitter height, transmitter siting, directionalization, etc. so that many more LPFM stations can operate in a given area. Many of these small

community stations may not wish or need to operate 24 hours a day, or at full power all of the time. A station that is operating at 50 watts during the day may be willing to drop to 20 watts at night so that another station a few miles away can come on the air for nighttime only operation. We prefer to allow maximum flexibility in these matters so that local LPFM operators can work out such arrangements among themselves.

VII. 1-10 Watt Service:

We fully support a 10 watt service. We imagine that schools, apartment complexes, churches, small, isolated towns and others might find such a service very useful. We believe such a service should be entirely non-commercial. Otherwise, such a service would be particularly vulnerable to being taken over by local businesses, such as fast-food restaurants, movie theaters, etc., primarily to publicize their businesses.

In addition, we believe that introduction of such a service should be delayed for one year to allow 100 watt LPFM stations to utilize available channels and establish themselves. However, once introduced, 10 watt "microradio" should have the same modified primary status as we support

for 100 watt LPFMs in Section III, above.

VIII. AM Low Power Radio:

We understand the Commission's reluctance to initiate a low power AM service. AM interference is far more difficult to predict and control than FM. Nevertheless, given the scarcity of channels available and applying our Principle 2, above, to create maximum diversity, we feel that the Commission should consider a very low power AM service (on the order of 50-100 watts maximum), possibly with daytime only operation. Such a service might be very useful to schools, city governments, and other institutions

whose primary need would be during daytime hours. Such a service would likely increase the diversity of local voices, while taking a bit of the pressure off of LPFM.

IX. Event Broadcasting:

The Commission has decided not to pursue consideration of "event broadcasting" in this rulemaking. Event

broadcasting was the subject of RM-9246 on which comments were solicited in 1998. We believe that low-power event broadcasting has a significant role to play in community development. In addition to its

ability to enhance entertainment, sporting, cultural, and civic events it can also play a major role in increasing public safety and welfare during large events. We strongly urge the Commission to initiate a rulemaking to consider authorizing low power event broadcasting.

X. Minimum Distance Separations:

Given the need to process the initial round of applications quickly and expeditiously and with the potential for a very large number of applicants, we feel that the Commission's suggestion of initially using simple station separation requirements rather than "a more sophisticated and spectrally efficient approach" [8] is reasonable. However, a better alternative would be to initially use a more sophisticated approach only in the top markets where competition is likely to be keenest. We would favor this approach if the FCC can implement computer programming which will process such applications without undue or lengthy delay.

In later application rounds the use of more sophisticated interference analysis would be called for where necessary. We would hope that by that time the FCC would be able to make the appropriate software and databases available to community non-profits who cannot afford expensive studies so that they can prepare an adequate application.

In addition, where a number of first-round applicants appear to be mutually exclusive, we strongly urge that they be allowed and encouraged to work out agreements among themselves. Part of that process might involve the development of more sophisticated models which would indicate that, in fact, there is no interference or the interference is less than the simpler model would indicate.

In addition, we note that in Appendix B the minimum distance separations for 1000 and 100 watt LPFMs are based on the assumption that the station will be operating at maximum power, i.e. 1000 or 100 watts ERP. We hope that if an applicant is actually applying to operate at a lesser power, such as 500 or 50 watts ERP, that its minimum distance separation will be based on that actual power, not on the maximum power. We would only support minimum distance separations if they are based on the actual power, not the maximum power. Such an approach would encourage applicants to initially file for less power than the maximum, thereby reducing mutual exclusivity and allowing for more LPFMs to be authorized.

XI. Second and Third Adjacent Channel Protections:

We agree with the Commission's proposal to eliminate second and third adjacent channel protections relating to LPFM, both as to their relationship to full-power stations and to other low-power stations.

[9]

Following our Principal 2, we believe that the enormous gains in diversity will far outweigh any minimal

interference that might result.

However, we are certain that full-power broadcasters will object to this proposal. To address their concerns about interference and signal degradation we state the following: We believe that LPFM stations

should be allowed and encouraged to form local and regional associations. The FCC should allow these associations to be largely self-regulating, in the first instance. Complaints regarding interference will initially be directed to these associations who will attempt to resolve the problem. Only those complaints that cannot be resolved locally will be referred to the FCC. It is our belief and hope that very few such complaints will ever reach the Commission.

We also note that it is within the FCC's authority to require more stringent standards for future radio receivers distributed in the United States. With all of the current ballyhoo over the sound quality that digital radio is promised to deliver, we do not see it as particularly onerous or burdensome to require that radio receivers of the next millennium utilize simple, cheap, and currently available technology to reduce the level of interference between stations on second and third adjacent frequencies.

XII. Digital Radio:

The Commission also raises the issue of whether a new LPFM service with only same channel and first adjacent channel protections will interfere with the introduction of the proposed new digital radio technology known as In-Band-On-Channel (IBOC) digital radio technology. [10] This digital technology would be introduced on the current FM band and on the same channels now used by analog radio broadcasters.

LOW POWER BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA has addressed this issue in this proceeding.

First of all, we believe that the public interest is better served by locating a new digital radio service in a different part of the spectrum. This is being done by nearly all of the industrialized countries of the world, including our neighbor Canada. Such a solution would have many advantages, including allowing for LPFM to be engineered in from the start.

Second, our review of the proposal by USADR indicates that, according to

USADR=92s own analysis, it is unlikely that there will be interference between LPFM and IBOC. The Commission staff appears to agree with that reading. [11] In that case, there will be no problem.

However, if there should be any possibility of significant interference between LPFM and IBOC, we maintain that it must be resolved in favor of LPFM. Essentially, we refer to Principal 2, above, calling for greater diversity of voices and viewpoints. IBOC digital radio will have

the effect of somewhat increasing the sound quality of music on radio, and providing for the use of additional auxiliary channels to accompany the primary channel. While there is nothing wrong in making such improvements to radio service, they do not address any urgent or pressing need. Their current absence is not keenly felt by the listening public, nor is there any great public demand for these improvements. IBOC does little, if anything, to increase the diversity of voices and viewpoints on the public airwaves.

LPFM does, on the other hand, meet a pressing need for which there is great, and increasing, public demand. Further, it better satisfies the FCC=92s First Amendment and public interest obligations by greatly increasing the diversity of licensees, voices, and viewpoints in American radio.

While we believe that IBOC and LPFM will prove to be compatible, should any conflict arise, we believe that it must be resolved in favor of LPFM. Additionally, we do not believe that the proposal to authorize IBOC should be allowed to hold up the implementation of LPFM. We would strongly object to any delay in LPFM based on the IBOC proceeding.

XIII. Operator Restrictions:

A. Operator Restrictions On Which We Agree With The FCC=92s Proposal:

Paragraph 57: We agree with the proposed operator restrictions in Paragraph 57.

These are:

1. Licensees of full-power broadcast stations may not operate LPFM stations. [12]

2. No one may operate more than one LPFM station in the same community. [13]

The Commission asks further questions in Paragraph 58. [14] To each of these questions we refer to Principle 2, stated above: the solution that creates the greatest diversity of operators, voices, and viewpoints should be adopted. There will be enough competition for LPFMs as it is. Operators should be restricted to that 99.99% of the population that has been entirely shut out of mass media participation.

Barring that extremely small number of people who already have mass media ownership interests from LPFM does no harm of any sort. Allowing cross-ownership can only increase the already existing inequity, rather than decrease it. In fact, even where a frequency is unused, it is preferable to wait for a diverse user, than allow it to be foreclosed by a user who already has mass media ownership.

Therefore, operators of full-power broadcast stations in other communities should not be allowed to operate an LPFM.

Owners of other mass media, such as cable TV, telephone companies, satellite broadcasters, daily newspapers, etc. should not be eligible to be LPFM operators.

In Paragraph 59 the Commission seeks comments regarding "possible cooperative arrangements (short of attributable interests...) among LPFM licenses that might facilitate the new service=92s development without unduly diluting its benefits...".

We agree with what would appear to be the basic thrust of this statement. To the extent that such "cooperative arrangements" would include time-sharing, we strongly support that concept, as we state in various places throughout these comments.

To the extent that such "cooperative arrangements" contemplate networking, syndication, shared news services, and other such program and resource sharing, we also strongly support such cooperation, BUT with some major caveats.

First, as we state in Section XIV (below) we strongly urge a requirement of a minimum of 75% locally originated programming. Network programming, news service feeds, and other programming which is not

locally originated can have great value and we strongly support its development among LPFM stations. But

localism is one of the core "benefits" of LPFM programming and must be preserved as one of its major components.

Second, the Commission has extensive experience with the tendency of networks and network type arrangements to seek to usurp the independence and judgment of local operators and affiliates through fairly subtle means. The Commission has acted in the past to prevent such usurpation and should remain vigilant to see to it that such practices do not gain a foothold in LPFM.

B. Operator Restrictions on Which We Disagree With the FCC Proposal:

1. National Operator Limits- Five to an Operator: We strongly disagree with the Commission's proposal that one party may operate more than five LPFM's nationally. We refer to both Principles 1 and 2, above.

Multiple operators will tend to attract those whose primary goal is profit, not service. Multiple operations may be more "efficient" in some ways, but at the cost of diversity. That balance has been struck the wrong way too often in other broadcast services. The LPFM service should be different. Efficiency should not be given any significant weight. Diversity should be the primary goal.

The Commission has noted numerous times how scarce LPFM slots are likely to be in many areas. [15] Why allow multiple operations in the face of such scarcity? This scarce resource should be distributed as widely as possible. Even if a channel remains unused, it is preferable to await a diverse user, than allow it to be foreclosed by one who already has mass media ownership interests.

Additionally, multiple operators are necessarily absentee operators at all, except possibly one, of their stations. The entire focus of LPFM is on a station that is strongly imbedded in and involved in its community. It seems to us simple common sense that an operator who lives in the community and has no more than five stations to attend to will be more focused on seeing to it that those stations truly

serve their
communities.

This is one of the loopholes that we strongly fear could eventually undermine the basic promise of LPFM.

Multiple operations will attract empire builders who want to "efficiently" program 10 or more LPFM stations with the same packaged programming. This would be a disaster. It is completely at odds with the

basic purpose of a new LPFM service and is a duplication of the blandness which manifests itself on practically every group-owned commercial station already in existence. We urge the Commission to seriously revisit our two basic Principals-- discourage profiteers, encourage diverse voices. LPFMs should

be strictly five to an operator-- locally and nationally. This will likely cut down on the number of initial

LPFM applicants-- and that is a good thing. Only those who truly desire to communicate, only those who truly desire to provide service to their community will apply. The others will find sufficient alternative avenues for their empire-building and profit-making schemes.

2. Local Residency Requirements: As with multiple operations, and for the same basic reasons, we strongly urge the Commission to adopt a local residency requirement. It is hard for us to understand why

the Commission should not adopt such a requirement. Since competition for LPFM licenses may be intense, the Commission should initially do everything to reasonably limit the number of applicants. In most communities, there may not be enough spectrum to accommodate all applicants, even with residency requirements. Why allow additional applicants who are from outside the community and likely to be absentee operators? It just doesn't make much sense.

In addition, the Commission states, [16] "we expect the nature of the service provided by the two smaller class (sic) of stations would attract primarily local or nearby residents in any event." Therefore, the Commission seems to want and desire, at least for LPFM stations of 100 watts or less, local residency as

a good thing. Yet the Commission is reluctant to mandate local residency. Commission expectations have proven wrong before, and this is one of those loopholes that we fear could become a ravine. We see little reason why the Commission should not simply mandate local residency if

that is seen as a positive.

Frankly, it is the experience with national non-commercial religious broadcast organizations which gives us pause. We have absolutely no problem with local churches and other local religious organizations becoming LPFM licensees. In fact we support and encourage such a result.

However, during the last decade a number of national non-commercial religious broadcasters have taken advantage of a loophole in the regulations for FM translator licensing to establish huge networks of stations rebroadcasting the same, identical national programming, with no local content. These translators

have already taken much of the spectrum that might otherwise be available for local LPFM=92s. It is not the religious nature of the programming we object to, it is the absolute lack of localism. We fear that given the way the FCC is structuring the current LPFM proposal, large chunks of the new LPFM service might end up being used in the same manner. This would be a disaster, given the unique potential for LOCAL programming that LPFM promises.

The failure of the FCC to require local operators and local programming, and its allowance of multiple operations may well lead to a similar perversion of the purpose and intent of LPFM and would be, we feel, an absolute disaster. The full-power broadcasters have already largely abandoned local service. LPFM is the last great opportunity to bring back service truly designed for and focused on a local community. A local residency requirement is one of the elements necessary to ensure that this opportunity is not squandered.

3. Integration of "Ownership" Into Management:

For the same reasons as stated above regarding local "ownership", it would make sense that operators be required to be actively involved in the management of the station.. Allowing absentee operators simply does not make sense in the context of LPFM. Again, with the competition for LPFM likely to be heavy why not reduce the number of potential applicants by restricting eligibility to those who really want to

communicate via radio? Why should one who desires to be an absentee operator get equal treatment with one who truly wants to personally serve their community? Such a

restriction is eminently reasonable,
will
benefit the community, and will serve to pare down the number of
applicants to those who most urgently
want a local community station, as opposed to those who are schemers and
speculators.

The Commission asks whether the decision in *Bechtel vs. FCC* would
preclude an integration rule. [17]
We do not think that the decision in *Bechtel vs. FCC* precludes an
integration rule. In the *Bechtel*
cases,
the D.C. Circuit court ruled that the FCC's integration preference [18]
was enforced in an arbitrary and

capricious manner. For instance, the policy behind integrated station
"ownership" was significantly
mooted
by the fact that such a licensee could easily sell the station to a
subsequent purchaser who had little
day-to-day oversight over station operations. Because a significant
public policy is advanced if the
operator
of an LPFM station is a local resident (i.e., increased diversity of
voices and local content), we
believe the
FCC can establish an integration rule for LPFM provided that such a rule
is enforced in a consistent
manner. We strongly believe that implementation of the proposals set
forth in the LOW POWER
BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA's comments would ensure such a
result.

XIV. Local Programming:

We are extremely disappointed in the Commission's proposal to not impose

a local programming
requirement. We consider it a major mistake which could undermine the
entire LPFM service. The whole
point of LPFM is localism-- service to a particular community, designed
by and for that community.
Frankly, if local programming is not a requirement of the new LPFM
service, than we would rather see no
service at all.

The Commission states that, "based on our expectation of the nature of
the licensees that will populate
LPFM... we expect that a significant amount of programming will be
locally produced as a matter of
course." [19] This would not be the first time that the FCC has had such

"expectations" and been wrong.
[20] It does not really matter what the current potential applicants for

LPFM might be planning. What matters is how this new service will develop ten and twenty years down the road-- will it still be a model of local programming, embedded in and responsive to its community? Or will it be just more generic, bland pap piped in from a "professional" studio somewhere in L.A. or New York. If its the second, then the entire service is just not worth the effort and we will withdraw our support.

If the Commission does not require a significant local programming component, then we fear the following result. Those who have no interest in local programming and service to a particular community, but rather in empire building, will be attracted to LPFM as applicants. They will flood the applicant pool, either now or in the future, and push aside those who have fought for many years for LPFM as a local, community service. Additionally, even some of those who sincerely wish to provide local programming will succumb to the inevitable financial pressures and start down the slippery slope of utilizing a variety of network and syndicated programming. Let=92s face it: network and syndicated programming is usually just a whole lot easier to do and a whole lot cheaper. Without a requirement to keep programming local, even the most dedicated community activist may, five or ten years down the road, be subjected to a mighty temptation to take the easy way.

The entire purpose of LPFM is to give the community a voice, put local people on the air, broadcast local city council meetings, high school football games, local dramatic productions, etc. Those who are not unconditionally dedicated to doing this should simply not be applicants for LPFM. Considering the crush of applications that is expected, why would the FCC wish to open the process to those who are not dedicated to community service? By limiting LPFM to local service, it will reduce the number of applicants and limit the applicants to those who are dedicated to community-based programming. We can see no rational reason for the FCC wishing any other result.

We do not propose that programming be 100% local origination. We propose

that programming be a minimum of 75% locally originated. [21] We not only recognize the value of networking and cooperation among LPFM stations to produce regional and national programming, but strongly encourage it. However, such programming should not dominate any LPFM station and should be kept to below 25%.

XV. Transferability

We absolutely oppose the Commission's proposal to allow for transferability of LPFM licenses and construction permits. [22] We refer to Principle 1, above, that all decisions should be made to encourage those who wish to communicate, and discourage those who wish to profit. Those who wish to communicate will not care if licenses are transferable-- at that point where they cease to desire to communicate they will be happy to vacate their channel to become available again for others. Only those who seek to profit will be concerned that transferability be allowed.

Allowing transferability of licenses will only encourage speculators to apply for licenses or to purchase them for trading purposes. Speculators do not invest in long term development, do not get to know their community, do not see beyond the next year or two. Allowing speculation, especially in community LPFM stations, is simply not in the public interest. A licensee who ceases to utilize their channel should simply allow that portion of spectrum to return to the general pool of available channels. [23]

XVI. Applications and Renewals:

We have a somewhat different approach to the application and renewal process than that outlined by the Commission. We would prefer to see a system that more closely resembles a "registration" system than a licensing system. The system would be designed, to the maximum extent possible, so that conflicts among applicants could be resolved through local, voluntary agreements. Conflict resolution by the FCC would be only a last resort. This approach will be applied below to each element of the application and renewal procedure.

In addition, we believe the LPFM service should be both commercial and non-commercial. As the Commission notes, [24] "the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 appears to

mandate auctions... if mutually exclusive applications for commercial LPFM facilities were filed." Therefore, even if the Commission were to allow for commercial licensees, the application procedure would appear to be, necessarily, quite different than that for non-commercial licensees.

A. Electronic Filing:

In general, we agree with the FCC=92s proposal that electronic filing be mandatory. [25] This will certainly lead to a more prompt and efficient processing of applications. We believe that, at this time, nearly all potential applicants have electronic filing available to them. Further, that availability is constantly growing so that by the time the FCC is actually ready to receive applications it should be even more widespread.

However, should even a fairly small number of commenters in this proceeding reasonably indicate that electronic filing is not readily available to them or would add an unfair burden, then we would support an alternative method of filing, such as filing the application via computer disk.

B. Filing Windows:

We agree with the FCC proposal that there should be fairly short filing windows. We believe that a filing window of about 7 business days is reasonable, assuming that sufficient advance notice will be given.

1. No First Come, First Served: However, we strongly oppose any system which utilizes a first-come, first-served approach. This will serve no real purpose, and will simply lead to a potential disaster when every applicant attempts to file simultaneously during the first minute that the filing window is open. How can it possibly benefit the public to award a license to the applicant who files at 9:01 AM as opposed to the applicant who files at 9:06 A.M. Such an approach seems inequitable, irrational, and unrelated to any public interest purpose or goals, except for a sort of robotic efficiency.

The Commission might wish to consider having these filing windows roll-out over the United States over a

period of a few months so that Commission staff can spread the administrative burden and the system will

not be overwhelmed. [26] At a reasonable time after the first round of applications have been completed,

a

second round might be initiated. After that, applicants could simply file for any channels still available.

2. Amending Applications to Remove Conflicts:

It would be useful if applicants can rapidly receive information that their proposal is mutually exclusive

with another proposal, but only if that information is sufficient to allow the applicant to amend their

application to remove the conflict. [27] If the information is not sufficient to allow for a useful

amendment,

or if there is no opportunity to amend, then such information serves no real purpose.

The system should be set up so that applicants can submit an amended application in order to remove the

conflict. In fact, there might be an additional period of one or two days to allow for such amendments.

However, the amendment should only be processed if it actually places the applicant in a non-conflicted

situation. If the amendment would simply create a conflict with yet another applicant, then it should

not be

processed and the original application should remain in place.

3. No Information to Enable Cross-Filing:

Any information that is given to applicants during an open filing window

should not allow them to then

design an application which purposefully conflicts with another

applicant. This is sometimes called

"cross-filing" or "filing on top" of an applicant. It has been done, sometimes extensively, in other FCC

proceedings in the past, and is not in the public interest in the context of LPFM.

Rather each LPFM applicant should design the station that best serves the audience they wish to reach.

Such applications should be designed with no reference at all to other applicants, unless such

cooperation

is mutual and voluntary.

Otherwise, we fear that some applicants will purposefully wait to see what the plans of the initial

applicants are. They may then design their applications to be slightly more in line with some FCC criterion, and then file on top of the earlier applicant in order to eliminate them

as a competitor. Such a situation would be inequitable and would not serve the public interest. Therefore, we support a system which gives

applicants enough information to allow them to remove conflicts by filing an amended application, but does not give them information which would allow them to design an application that would be intended specifically to compete with another applicant.

4. Impose Extensive Public Interest Qualifications to Reduce the Number of Initial Applicants:

The first thing the Commission should do to make the application process simpler is to impose reasonable

public interest requirements on applicants to initially reduce the number of applicants. To the extent that the FCC=92s proposals do not do this, they appear to us to be irrational and contrary to the FCC=92s explicitly stated goal of reducing the potential flood of applicants.

In Paragraph 40 the Commission states that it, "expect[s] to receive a very large volume of applications."

The Commission repeats this statement in Paragraph 91, and notes the difficulty this poses. This concern

is then mentioned numerous times in the following paragraphs. In Paragraph 97 the Commission states that, "We are concerned... about...a flood of applications in a short period that would be so great as to overwhelm any filing system we might be reasonably able to devise."

Further, in Paragraph 106, the Commission notes its statutory obligation, under Section 309(j)(6)(E) of the Communications Act, "in the public interest, to continue to use engineering solutions, threshold qualifications, service regulations, and other means in order to avoid mutual exclusivity in application and licensing proceedings" (emphases added).

Yet, despite this serious concern and statutory obligations, the Commission has refused to put in place

certain fairly obvious limitations on applicants, limitations all of which would serve the public interest and which would likely significantly reduce the expected "flood" of applicants. We are just baffled by the Commission's illogical position in this area.

We will briefly repeat the restrictions we have proposed above:

1. Commercial and non-commercial,
2. License (and construction permit) non-transferable.
3. Local programming requirement: 75% local programming.
4. Operator requirements:

and
(local
daily

- a. Five to an operator (local and national),
- b. Local residency and integration requirement,
- c. No operators by those with full-power radio license (local and national)
- d. No operators by those with full- or low-power TV license and national)
- e. No operators by those with ownership interest in other mass media such as telephone company, cable TV company, satellite broadcaster, newspaper, etc.

All of these requirements are in the public interest. We are certain that, even with these requirements, there will be an abundance of applications. Yet these requirements will significantly reduce the number of applicants, thereby easing the application process. In addition, these requirements will fulfill both Principals 1 and 2, above. They will encourage those who are most interested in actual communication, in actually serving their community. They will discourage those interested in profit-making or empire-building. And they will create the maximum diversity of operator, views, and voices. For the FCC to fail to mandate these requirements is for the FCC to invite the very administrative nightmare it claims it wishes to avoid.

5. Local Self-Regulation: The Core of the Application and Regulatory Process

After a window has closed, those applications that are not mutually exclusive with others should be considered "registered". As long as they construct the station within the time limit, they are ready to go on the air.

Where there is mutual exclusivity, the applicants should all be notified of that fact, notified of who they are in conflict with, and given as much information as possible as to exactly wherein the conflict lies. At that point, such applicants should be given three months to negotiate a settlement. [28] An additional three month extension may be granted if the majority of applicants in a group request such an extension.

The FCC should encourage creative solutions and provide assistance wherever feasible and possible. FCC field offices might be enlisted to provide engineering or technical advice. Solutions might include time-sharing, reduction of power at certain times, relocation of transmitter sites, alterations in transmitter elevation, directionalization of signal, etc. More sophisticated modeling than the initial distance separations should be allowed in order to show that conflicts have been resolved satisfactorily.

We suggest that the Commission take the following steps to encourage local and voluntary resolution. Note that we also propose that applicants who follow these steps will eventually be given a priority status if the local negotiations should fail and the next step of the application process must be resorted to.

a. Encourage the Creation of Voluntary, Local Self-Regulatory Organizations

Applicants who are mutually exclusive should be encouraged to voluntarily form a local self-regulating organization (LSRO) which will assist with resolution of the conflicting applications and will serve as an ongoing self-regulatory body. Even applicants who are not mutually exclusive should be urged to join such an organization, since the organization will provide on going self-regulatory functions. As we describe below, such a non-mutually exclusive applicant might benefit from such membership at renewal time.

Such organizations should be encouraged to initiate processes which will lead to resolution of application conflicts. The organization might initiate mediation or binding arbitration as a means of resolving conflicts.

An established local organization might be recruited to be the coordinating body for the LSRO. Public libraries or cable television public access organizations might be the perfect institutions to be at the core of an LSRO. A library might receive an offer of programming time on the member stations in return for its efforts. We also suggest that the FCC might make a small stipend available to libraries that undertake such a function to defray costs and staff salaries. Since the library will be taking on administrative work that the FCC might otherwise do, such a stipend would not be unreasonable. The library staff and board might be requested to assist in mediating or arbitrating conflicts.

In some situations, especially where there is extremely heavy competition for very limited LPFM channel space, a solution might involve creation of a "public access" facility. The library could become the official applicant and run a public access LPFM, based on the principles developed by cable television public access channels. The mutually-exclusive applicants could be guaranteed some priority in public access assignments during an initial period, such as the first five years, in return for voluntarily assigning their application to the library.

These are just a few suggestions as to how an LSRO might organize to resolve conflicts. Each LSRO will be left to determine its own constitution and procedures. But the FCC should grant the LSROs maximum flexibility to resolve issues locally and should support them with whatever information and assistance is reasonably needed.

b. Encourage Cooperation with Local Self-Regulatory Organizations.

Once a majority of mutually-exclusive applicants in any given region have agreed to form an LSRO, they will so notify the FCC, which will recognize the status of that LSRO. Other mutually-exclusive applicants may opt not to cooperate with the LSRO. However, should there be a failure to resolve all issues voluntarily and locally, those applicants who have worked with the LSRO should receive a substantial preference if the FCC must intervene to resolve issues. Whether such intervention requires a weighted lottery, a point system determination, or some other procedure, applicants who have participated at the local level in good faith should receive a strong preference. Such a

preference will encourage applicants to participate at the local level, and, therefore, avoid situations where the FCC must intervene.

c. Ongoing Local Self-Regulation:

The LSRO's role will not end with the application process, but will be ongoing. Any allegations of interference from any user of the electromagnetic spectrum will first be

referred to the LSRO for resolution. Only where the LSRO is unable to resolve the issue voluntarily will the FCC be involved.

In addition, the LSRO will play a significant role at renewal time. We discuss this further below.

d. Funding of LSRO

The LSRO, once established, should be allowed to institute mandatory dues from its members to defray expenses, as long as those dues are fairly minimal such as \$100 annually. Such funds will, at least, provide some minimal operating expenses. In addition, we would urge the FCC to contribute a small stipend to each LSRO, especially if it has integrated a local institution, such as a public library, at its core coordinating organization. This is justified since the LSRO will be undertaking tasks that would otherwise

fall to the FCC. However, we hope and believe that the LSROs, as models of local, self-regulation might be attractive as grantees to private and community foundations and other

fundors. In particular, the arbitration and mediation services provided might be an attractive program for private funders, and possibly even qualify for some governmental grants. The FCC should do everything possible to encourage such funding. The Commission might even request of Congress legislation,

such as tax deductions and funding opportunities, that would assist in fundraising for LSROs.

6. Application Process in Lieu of Voluntary, Local Resolution:

If, for whatever reason, application conflicts cannot be resolved voluntarily at the local level, then the decision must fall to the Commission.

a. Mandated Resolution:

Prior to resorting to a lottery, point system determination, or other such method to resolve conflicts,

the
Commission has the authority to mandate a resolution. Particularly where
there are a fairly small number

of mutually-exclusive applications, such a solution would appear to be quite reasonable.

In particular the Commission could mandate time-sharing, lowering of power levels (either in general or at certain times of day), lowering of transmitter height, moving of transmitter to a different location, etc.

Some of these methods, particularly time-sharing and power level adjustment, are well established as within the Commission's authority.

We realize that time-sharing has, generally, not been favored by the Commission in resolving conflicts among full-power stations. [29] However, we feel that time-sharing is much more appropriate, and even beneficial, among LPFM stations. Many LPFM stations will be operated by very small organizations which would be hard-pressed to broadcast 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They are likely to be able to provide a higher quality service if they can focus on a limited amount of program production.

Similarly, some stations may be operated by public schools, libraries, churches, or other such organizations who would mostly be interested in operating during the daytime and only on certain days of

the week, such as Monday through Friday only, or Saturday and Sunday only. Others may be primarily operated by people who work on weekdays and would, therefore, wish to operate only at night or on weekends. Time-sharing and other flexible arrangements would seem to perfectly meet these needs. It would maximize the number of operators and voices while utilizing the limited LPFM spectrum most efficiently. In addition, we do not think it would cause the same level of audience confusion that time-sharing in full-power radio might lead to. There may be some initial confusion at first, but because of the very local nature of LPFM we believe that listeners would quickly learn and understand that a variety of stations were sharing the limited local LPFM channels. They would soon know when the stations they wanted to listen to were broadcasting. The initiation of this new service would likely lead to local newspaper articles and other media coverage which would inform radio listeners of the situation.

b. Last Resort Resolution:

In the event that all of the above methods fail to provide a resolution of application conflicts, then the

Commission must resort to a method such as a lottery or point system determination. We hope and believe that such a situation will rarely occur.

In fact the FCC should institute regulations which strongly encourage early voluntary resolution.

Licenses

which are awarded through last resort resolution should be non-renewable. In addition, those who joined an LSRO should receive a heavy preference in the last resort resolution.

We slightly favor a weighted lottery since the results should be almost the same as a point system and yet

it is far simpler to administer. We are more concerned that the point system or weighting factors are truly

those which will service the public interest. Again we refer to our two guiding principles: First, encourage

those who wish to communicate and serve the community, discourage those whose motive is profit-making or empire-building; second, create maximum diversity of operators, views, and voices.

Therefore, we propose that the following be the primary factors in a point system or a weighted lottery.

In

addition, they should be given very significant weight.

1. A pledge not to transfer the station, but rather if the applicant should cease broadcasting, to allow the channel to simply become vacant so that others can apply for its use. Some points, though less, may be given an applicant who pledges to transfer the station only for reasonable and demonstrable recovery of actual costs.

2. The applicant pledges to provide a minimum of 75% local programming,

3. The applicant pledges to operate only one LPFM station (locally and nationally)

4. The applicant is a local resident (i.e. lives within the secondary service area of the station).

5. The applicant does not have a full-power radio license (local and national)

6. The applicant does not have a full- or low-power TV license (local and national)

7. The applicant does not own other mass media such as telephone company, cable TV company, satellite broadcaster, daily newspaper, etc.

8. The applicant pledges to serve a specific and identifiable community that is otherwise unserved or underserved. We have in mind here primarily non-English language communities which do not receive adequate service in their language. However, other specific communities,

such as children, the elderly, the disabled, Native Americans, etc. might also be considered.

9. The applicant joined an LSRO and acted in good faith to achieve a voluntary resolution of the mutually exclusive situation.

In addition, the following programming pledges will also receive weight in the lottery. However, in the initial application these pledges may be made conditional on the application process reaching the last resort resolution stage.

10. The applicant pledges to carry full coverage of the local city council meeting or similar civic event (such coverage need not be live).

11. The applicant pledges to provide at least 20% of its programming in a "public access" mode.

Obviously, any of the above criteria which have already been determined as mandatory for applicants would not have to be included again in a point system or weighted lottery. However, if the Commission does not follow our recommendations that the majority of the above be mandatory, then this provides an opportunity to give credit to those who have voluntarily pledged to the above standards.

7. Renewals:

We suggest that LPFM operators must renew their registration every four years. If there have been no significant problems or complaints, registration renewal should be automatic.

All LPFMs in a given state should be required to renew within the same time period, as is now the practice for full-power stations. During that same time period, applicants for new LPFM stations that are mutually-exclusive with existing stations may apply. [30] The same

process that has been outlined above will be utilized to accommodate new applicants. Some additional guidelines might be appropriate such as the following:

- a. All attempts will be made to accommodate new applicants, within reason, but they may be required to settle for less time than requested,
- b. A renewal preference will be given to currently operating LPFM stations to achieve some continuity.
- c. A renewal preference will be given to an LPFM station that has joined a LSRO.
- d. Polling, a referendum or plebiscite, or some other method may be utilized to determine the level of community support for different LPFM operators. Such levels of support may be taken into account in determining whether an LPFM operator must give ground for new entrants. However, such "popularity" measures should not be dispositive or given undue weight, as a high quality service to small communities

(such as foreign language communities) may have great public service value, while appealing to only a small number of people.

XVII. Radio Broadcast Auxiliary Frequencies:

All LPFM stations should be permitted to seek authority to use radio broadcast auxiliary frequencies.

XVIII. Transmitter Certification:

We agree with the FCC=92s proposal [31] that all transmitters be certified, i.e. type-accepted, even for any 1-10 watt microradio service.

XIX. Spectral Emission Masking and Bandwidth Limits:

: It would appear that somewhat tighter spectral emission masks and bandwidth limits than otherwise normal would greatly reduce the possibility of interference.

However, we are loath to impose such additional restrictions on LPFM stations unless absolutely necessary. Our optimal solution would be to propose that such restrictions not be placed on LPFM licensees initially.

We have proposed, above, that Local Self-Regulating Organizations (LSROs) be the first forum to handle interference issues. We suggest that tighter spectral masks and bandwidth limitations be among the

primary tools an LSRO can utilize to resolve interference issues. A solution that is tailored to fit each situation is preferable to a "one size fits all" rule from Washington that applies to the whole country. We would prefer such a solution if it is technically feasible and not excessively costly.

However, the loss of subcarriers and stereo capability or a minimal reduction in audio quality is a small price to pay for the ability to broadcast at all. Therefore, especially in dense population areas, we would support the use of tightened spectral masking and reduced bandwidth as means for resolving conflicts and allowing more LPFM stations to be on the air.

XX. Other Public Interest, Service, and Political Programming Rules:

We agree with the Commission's proposals that additional "public interest" and service rules, as outlined in Paragraphs 70-73 should not be applied to LPFM stations with a 1000 watt maximum.

We also agree that the political programming rules mentioned in Paragraph 75 would appear to be statutorily mandated. In addition, we believe that, in practice, they will rarely apply to LPFM stations. When they do, their application would appear to be largely unobjectionable.

XXI. Operating Hours:

We agree with the Commission's view that no specific operating hours be required of 10 watt or less LPFM stations. However, our reasoning is somewhat different than the Commission's. We have urged previously in these comments that the Commission emphasize local self-regulation as the first and primary method of regulating LPFM and resolving any disputes. As such, we envision negotiated or mediated time-sharing arrangements as a significant component in LPFM operation and regulation. Therefore, we assume, that many LPFM stations, especially in congested areas, will be part of a time-sharing arrangement and will not broadcast full time.

Of course, the Commission also states [32] that should the situation develop where stations are "wasting"

spectrum by controlling it, but not utilizing it, and preventing others from utilizing it, then this issue could be revisited. We agree with that position, but emphasize that with an encouragement of local self-regulation and flexible time-sharing arrangements, such a situation should never occur.

XXII. Construction Periods:

We suggest somewhat shorter construction periods than the FCC's proposals for LPFM-1000 and LPFM-100 stations, 10 months, and for "microradio" (1-10 watts) 9 months. These stations should be fairly inexpensive and relatively easy technically to put on the air. We

do not believe that people should be allowed to tie up unused spectrum indefinitely if they are unprepared to

begin operations. A 10 months for LPFM-1000 and LPFM-100 stations and 9 months for "microradio" stations should be more than enough time.. This seems reasonable. Of course, as the Commission states, [33] extensions could be granted if the reason for delay were beyond the applicant's control.

Respectfully submitted by,

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